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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/750,978	12/27/2000	Viktors Berstis	AUS919990423US1	7760
35525	7590	11/30/2004	EXAMINER	
IBM CORP (YA)			HAMILTON, LALITA M	
C/O YEE & ASSOCIATES PC			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
P.O. BOX 802333				
DALLAS, TX 75380			3624	

DATE MAILED: 11/30/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/750,978	BERSTIS, VIKTORS
	Examiner Lalita M Hamilton	Art Unit 3624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

**A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.**

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 December 2000.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on December 27, 2000 and March 19, 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(4) because reference character "210" has been used to designate both IO bus bridge in the specification and IO bridge in the drawings; reference character "306" has been used to designate both bus in the drawings and PCI local bus in the specification; and reference character "326" has been used to designate both hard disk drive in the specification and disk in the drawings. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: 508. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should

include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: On page 2, first paragraph before "user" there should be the word "the", and after "if you" and "user", there should be commas. On p.3, first paragraph, "but also is also" is unclear. The Examiner recommends that the Applicant delete the word "also" that immediately follows the word "but". On p.5, the trademark "JAVA" should be in all caps. On p. 2 of the amendment to the specification, the spacing of the comma following "quantity" but before "type" should be corrected.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 2-4, 9, 12-14, 19, 22-24, and 29 are rejected for the following reasons:

In claims 2, 12, and 22, "offer terms of the registering user" lacks antecedent basis.

In claims 3-4, 13-14, and 23-24, "winning potential buyer" lacks antecedent basis.

In claims 9, 19, and 29, "condition" lacks antecedent basis.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

35 USC 101 requires that in order to be patentable the invention must be a "new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof" (emphasis added).

Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101, because the claimed invention is directed to a non-statutory subject matter. Specifically the method claims as presented do not claim a technological basis in the pre-amble and the body of the claim. Without a claimed basis, the claim may be interpreted in an alternative as involving no more than a manipulation of an abstract idea and therefore non-statutory under 35 U.S.C. 101. In contrast, a method claim that includes in the body of the claim structural / functional interrelationship which can only be computer implemented is considered to have a technological basis [See *Ex parte Bowman*, 61 USPQ2d 1669, 1671 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 2001) - used only for content and reasoning since not precedential].

In order to over come the 101 rejection above, the following preamble is suggested:

-A computer implemented method for ---, or something similar. Also, in the body of the claim include structural / functional interrelationship which can only be computer implemented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-4, 7, 9-14, 17, 19-24, 27, and 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Dutta (US 2002/0073008).

Dutta discloses a method and corresponding computer program product and system in an electronic commerce for uniquely identifying products comprising receiving registration information from a registering user, wherein the registration information includes a unique identifier for an item and responsive to identifying a matched user, notifying the user of the match, wherein the unique identifier of the item in the matched user exactly matches the unique identifier of the item identified by the registering user (p.4, 36-42); identifying a matched user comprises searching database for a transactional match, wherein the transactional match contains complementary offer terms to the offer terms of the registering user (p.4, 36-42); the registering user is a seller and the step of identifying a matched user comprises conducting an auction at

which multiple potential buyers competitively bid against one another with the matched user being the winning potential buyer (p.4, 36-42); the winning potential buyer offering the highest price for the item (p.4, 36-42); the unique identifier is a universal product code (p.4, 47 to p.5, 51—unique identifier may take many forms); the registration information includes a description of the condition of the item (p.4, 44-46); and the registering user is a seller and the registration information includes a minimum price that the seller willing to accept for the item (p.4, 44-46—set at time of registration).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 5-6, 8, 15-16, 18, 25-26, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dutta in view of Okumura (US 2002/0032633).

Dutta discloses the invention substantially as claimed; however, Dutta does not disclose conducting a reverse auction in which a plurality of potential sellers bid to sell

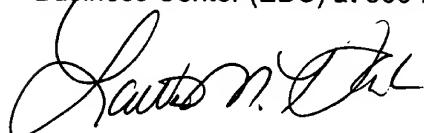
the item to the registering user with the matched user being a winning potential seller; the winning potential seller is the potential seller offering a lowest selling price for the item; or the registering user being a buyer and the registration information including a maximum price willing that the buyer is willing pay for the item. Okumura teaches a method and corresponding computer program product and system for conducting electronic commerce transactions comprising conducting a reverse auction in which a plurality of potential sellers bid to sell the item to the registering user with the matched user being a winning potential seller (p.1, 6—teaches that reverse auctions are well known and practiced in the art); the winning potential seller being the potential seller offering a lowest selling price for the item (p.1, 6—teaches that the method is well known and practiced in the art); and the registering user being a buyer and the registration information including a maximum price willing that the buyer is willing pay for the item (p.2, 10). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate conducting a reverse auction in which a plurality of potential sellers bid to sell the item to the registering user with the matched user being a winning potential seller; the winning potential seller being the potential seller offering a lowest selling price for the item; and the registering user being a buyer and the registration information including a maximum price willing that the buyer is willing pay for the item, as taught by Okumura into the invention disclosed by Dutta, to demonstrate that the use of identifiers may be practiced in any type of auction being conducted over an electronic network to ensure that the item being bid upon is the exact item received and for the price desired.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lalita M Hamilton whose telephone number is (703) 306-5715. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday-Thursday (8:30-4:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vincent Millin can be reached on (703) 308-1065. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



LMH